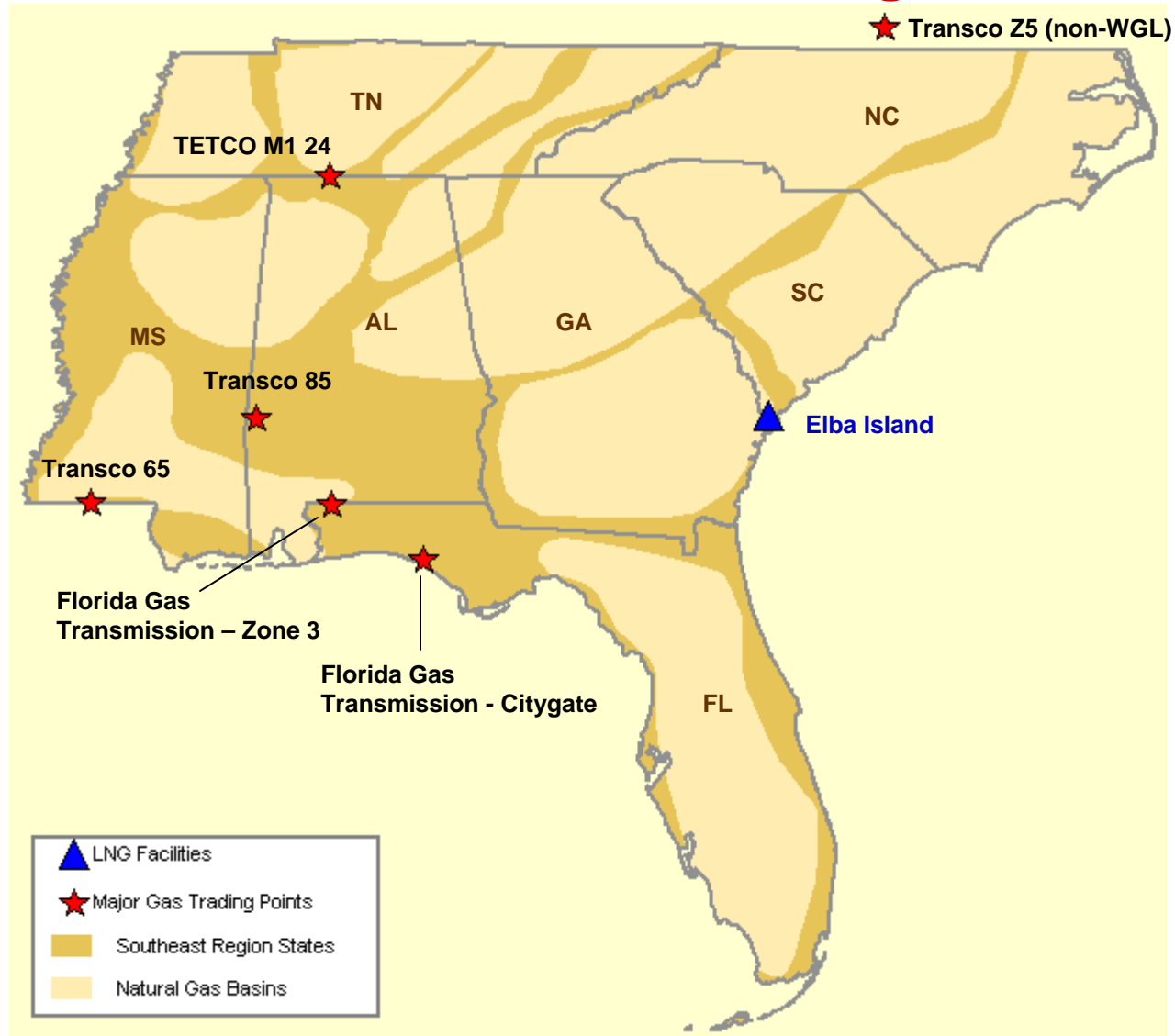


Southeast Natural Gas Region



OVERVIEW

Market Description

Industrial process requirements and power consumption are the fundamental drivers of the Southeast gas market. Florida is the biggest market, accounting for about 35 percent of overall regional demand; the power sector comprises more than 86 percent of Florida's total demand. Overall storage capacity is the lowest of any region in the U.S.; regional storage facilities are concentrated in Mississippi. The lack of market area storage means that pipeline companies must issue notices warning customers to closely match their scheduled gas volumes with actual gas usage at times and this can result in higher basis. LNG and pipeline-related infrastructure improvements, however, have augmented regional supply diversification and altered traditional basis relationships. Over 6 Bcfd of pipeline capacity was added between 2008 and first quarter 2009 to better link shale Texas and Oklahoma production with premium Southeast markets. Many of these new pipelines terminate at Transco station 85 at the Alabama and Mississippi border. As a result, Gulf and Southeast basis relationships have tightened. Principal gas supply sources include: shallow and deepwater Gulf offshore locations, various Gulf onshore locations, coalbed methane resources in the Black Warrior Basin, and imports from the Elba Island LNG terminal. Unconventional shale gas supply from South Texas and South Oklahoma is now available to the southeast market via new pipelines such as the Gulf Crossing Pipeline and Mid Continent Express.

Geography

States covered: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Major Trading Hubs

Florida Gas Transmission Zone 3, Texas Eastern M1, Transco Station 65, Transco Station 854, Transco Zone 5 (non-WGL), and Florida Gas Transmission Citygate*.

*Florida Citygates data are not reported on the Intercontinental Exchange, this hub data are sourced from Gas Daily.

Pipeline Flows

Average Daily Deliveries into Florida

2005: 2.2 Bcf/d

2006: 2.5Bcf/d

2007: 2.6 Bcf/d

2008: 2.6 Bcf/d

2009: 2.7 Bcf/d (Jan-Jun)

Major Pipelines: Florida Gas Transmission, Gulfstream Natural Gas System, Southern Natural Gas Company, Texas Eastern Transmission and Transcontinental Gas Pipeline, Gulf South Pipeline and Southeast Supply Header.

Average Daily Deliveries on Southern Natural Gas - Segment South of Franklinton

2005: 0.8 Bcf/d

2006: 1.0 Bcf/d

2007: 1.0 Bcf/d

2008: 1.2 Bcf/d

2009: 1.1 Bcf/d (Jan-June)

Pipeline Flows (continued)

Average Daily Deliveries through Texas Eastern M1 @ the Kosciusko

2005: 0.9 Bcf/d

2006: 0.9 Bcf/d

2007: 1.1 Bcf/d

2008: 1.1 Bcf/d

2009: 1.3 Bcf/d (Jan-June)

Average Daily Deliveries through Transcontinental Station 60

2005: 1.7 Bcf/d

2006: 1.7 Bcf/d

2007: 1.8 Bcf/d

2008: 1.6 Bcf/d

2009: 1.6 Bcf/d (Jan-June)

Imports and Exports

Average Daily Sendout at the Elba Island LNG terminal

2005: 0.3 Bcf/d

2006: 0.4 Bcf/d

2007: 0.4 Bcf/d

2008: 0.3 Bcf/d

2009: 0.4 Bcf/d (Jan-June)

Major Importers: BG LNG and Marathon Oil are the principal importers of LNG at Elba Island. Re-gasified LNG is currently transported into the Southeast via the Southern Natural Gas pipeline.

Contact Information

For specific issues regarding the Southeast Natural Gas Region please contact the following analyst:

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